MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Musl.—Alts. Booth's Theater—Humply Dumpty. Heant Iro Park The ater 1 - shaughrank t hickoring that "Council Duly's New Theorem The Royal Sidely, tills Avenue Theorem La Pille is Moss Angal Gr. ad Overs House—Prits in Inland. Maverty's Theatre—The Boos. Haverly'. Theater, troubless—The Senter's Daughter. Roster & Stit's Garden—Concert Madison Square Facat e—Hatel Kirks. New York Stating Hink—Malison av., 58th and 18th sts.

New York Agencie o-Parisin Circus, Matthes Olympic Thoute-Mar and Wife. Park Theotro-Chivies Standard Steatre-Religion Cruses, Esp Nan Cruse See Minster (voltor's Enderson Theatre Comique - Mullipun Guard Surprise. ony Paster's Theater-The Sterare Union Sq nee Theatre-The Paiss Priend.

Wallack's Thestre-The Lar. Window Theatre-Daffale Bill at Bay.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line ... Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line. Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line Banking and Flauncial latter money article).

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending March 6, 1880, was: Sunday 124.635 Weskiv Monday 116.2313 Februsiay 117.665 Februs Wedneslay 117.665 Februs Wedneslay 117.647 Sannday

Tammany's Denunciation of Mr. Tilden.

Total for the week

If Tammany Hall is strongly opposed to the renomination of Mr. Tilder, now, before the meeting of the National Demoeratic Convention, is the appropriate time to make that opposition known. There was, therefore, nothing untimely in the expressions of opinion concerning the candidacy of Mr. Timpen at the Tammany meeting last Friday evening. It is true that critical persons might think some of the language used was not in the best taste and was uncalled for. It is a pretty rough thing to say of an old friend that there would be but little mourning if he were dead. But in reference to the substantial point, Tammany only exercised an unquestionable right in expressing her sentiments, whatever those

sentiments might be. When, however, we come to the position assumed by Tammany that she will partie pate in a nomination without necessarily being bound by it; that she will go into the Convention at Cincinnati and afterward support the ticket if it suits her, and bolt the' ticket if Mr. TILDEN's name is on it, we must say that her proper place, under these

circumstances, is outside of the doors. The course of Tammany augurs ill for harmony. It is apparent that unless she can have her own way, she is fully prepared once more to act as an ally of the Repub-

Barely Saved.

After a long and sharply contested struggle between two elements in the House of Representatives, one representing economy and the other extravagance in the public expenditures, the former carried the day on the main point upon which the struggle turned. in the adoption of the new rules; but carried it only by the slim majority of five.

The combination of interests to break down the rule which the Democrats substituted for that of the Republicans in the Forty-fourth Congress, by which amendments to the appropriation bills would only be in order to reduce instead of increasing expenses, was powerful, and appealed to the pride and the ambition of the leading committees. And but for the fact that all the measures of retrenchment which had atcted popular favor originated with the Appropriation Committee in the two last Congresses, the combination would have succeeded. That experience served a good turn, and probably prevented a suicidal step. which, once taken, could not be retraced in the present close state of parties.

The Republicans, most of the Greenbackers, and a fragment of the Democrats, led by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, formed a coalition to overthrow the rule. The ostensible ground of attack was that political riders might be mounted on appropriation bills. This shocked the Republican leaders, who had put their worst measures during sixteen years of absolute rule on those acts, even when they had majorities of two-thirds in both Houses of Congress; and it shocked Mr. STEPHENS, because the Confederate Constitution, which he helped to shape, forbade the practice.

Now, with obnoxious laws on the statute book, and no possibility of their repeal while the present Fraud is seated in the White House, how are grievances to be redressed except by the people's representapurse strings? Fair juries and the absence of troops at the polls were extorted in this way at the extra session, and progress was made in other directions in the face of imposing obstacles.

The real issue before the House was whether the door should be opened to prodigality by allowing each of the important committees to report its own appropriation bill mostly under the inspiration of the departments with which they are connected. It is easy to see what that poliey would lead to, as things have gone in the last ten years. The opportunities for collasive legislation and the pretexts for enor-

mous outlay can hardly be estimated. Several committees were prepared to launch bills that, if passed, would require tens of millions in the next itseal year, and others calendar with schemes to which no actual i limit could be fixed. An era of squandering and jobbery was looked forward to by some of the patriotic legislators as their solace others were perhaps not indifferent to benelits before closing their present career.

The River and Harbor combination was two strong to be resisted, and the bills from ary, for the House reversed the netion of old reports, and for conservatories to furs | ence of any guns whatever mounted on land nish members of Congress and their favor- would be until for his place.

the retremenment rule, the floodgates of ex- | the fortifications would take years to com- | They are at issue among themselves. Oppor-

raised, without any prospect of seeing them closed again for years to come.

The True Way to Defend Our Harbor. The utter inadequacy of our existing harbor delences has stirred up the Chamber of Commerce to call for the better protection of New York against possible naval attack. Young Mr. Aston has also pushed through at Albany a resolution urging Congress to take action to remedy the city's weakness.

But while people are pretty generally agreed about the facts, the question as to what shall be the measures of defence adopted provokes great disagreement. There is an inevitable difference of opinion on the subject between the army and navy men, between the advocates of land fortifications and of floating defences, and between the friends and the enemies of the army Ordnance Corps.

A correspondent of the World, who is troubled lest this Ordnance Corps should have anything to do with the proposed strongthening of the defences, adduces facts to show how stupid and profitless have been the performances of that department in the past. His effort is to prove its unfitness to handle the details of this grave problem. What he says of the ordnance officers is true enough, doubtless. The less they have to do with our harbor the better. While they are speculating on the models of guns, experimenting on all kinds of projectiles, and devising plans for converting old east iron smooth bores into rifles capable of piercing the armored sides of the Inflexibles and Duilies, the century will pass away and nothing practical will be done. They are a set of obstructionists; bureau officials who cannot move at above a snail's pace.

But there is no use of bringing this unecessary and incompetent corps into the discussion of the subject of our harbor defences, and the correspondent of the World, who seizes the occasion of their discussion to vent his disgust with it, proves by his letter that he has only a smattering of knowledge concerning the elements of the problem he treats. A better instructed man is needed. both to expose the weakness of the Ordnance Corps, and either to digest or criticise any plan for the defence of New York Harbor.

This writer undertakes to assail also certain suggestions touching the true methods of defence for the harbor recently outlined n THE SUN, and while writing with an assumption of knowledge concerning guns and armor, displays a remarkable, nay, astounding ignorance of current facts relating to the subject.

Passing by many minor blunders, his main point is that the great guns to which we referred-particularly the 100-ton guns of the Duillo and Dandolo-are not only few in number, but that they also have an effecive range of but little more than a mile when fired in a turret, instead of the five or six miles we claimed for them. He also contends that they can be fired only at the rate of four shots an hour.

The number of 100-ton guns which have been completed up to this time is very small, anquestionably, but some have been made and a plenty more can be constructed, in a comparatively short space of time. Guns of one-third the power are now mounted, in even the Chinese pavy, which carry about four miles at a moderate elevation. And the So-ton guns in the Inflexible fired shells at Shockuryness to a distance of six rolles and beyond the minimum range was six milesat an ordinary elevation, one capable of being obtained in a turret. The 100-ton gons on the Duilio and Dandolo have a range of dont nine miles, and the monster guns designed at Elswick in England for the Italia and Lepanto, it is calculated, will throw shells weighing 6,000 pounds, with a harge of powder of 950 pounds, a distance c. twelve miles. Therefore, what we said of the ability of a modern monitor to lie five or six miles off, and throw shells into New York, is beyond dispute. These guns do not obtain their high ranges, as this World correspondent seems to Imagine, by being used as mor-

What he says of the mounting of these guns in a turret having the effect to destroy their ability to make long ranges has no force. The elevation of such huge cannon is not entirely limited by the size of the turret port, as he supposes. The gun carriage has been so constructed, and may be again, that the elevation is obtained with a comparatively slight vertical movement of the muzzle. And the guns in the Inflexible are mounted in a way to get the elevation they need for a great range.

As to the rapidity of fire, the facts of experience with guns upset his statement that they can be fired only four times an hour. Our old 29-ton 15-inch guns, with the first monitor compressor, and handled and loaded by men, were fired in action, sixteen or eighteen years ago, at the rate of a shot every five minutes. The guns of which we have been speaking are handled and loaded altogether by hydraulic mechanism, and a gun of almost equal power with our old 15-inch was three or four years ago loaded, fired, sponged, loaded, and brought back tives tightening their grip on the national again to the firing point in the turnet within the space of forty seconds. Similar mechanism applied to the 80-ton and 100-ton gons will effect comparatively rapid load-

ing and firing. to show that our rough plan of harbor de- ton. They have holdly passed a resolution fence would be the most expensive that declaring that neither Grant nor Blaine is could be adopted, and would, in fact, swamp | fit to be President. the Treasury. The truth is, it is far less

To adequately defend New York at least nor Guant sail. sae hundred guns equal to the 85-ton and 100-ton guns to be arrayed against us ought. With a long life before them, they may do to be skillfully placed, mounted, and ade- much good. We only wish they were more quately protected. The cost of these guns numerous. tione would be about \$10,000,000. Add to that the cost of the labor of preparing sites only waited for the first signal to crowd the | for them and protecting them, and the out- | in advance the Indiana Republican nomination bay for the complicated carriages and maminery, with the steam power, they would on \$29,000,002. Even then we should not after retirement from public life, while | have a reasonably sure defence, and one which would terrify a hold sailor.

As compared with the ships against which they would be directed, these guns would be join the Walanda. It will also do for the marines no more effective than the smooth bores of the Committee of Commerce for that object Monde and New Orleans were against Far- ulear communel, will be legrolled through the riouse as anothr's weeden walls. Those gans had the usual, without even a record of the vote to | cower of sending shells through his ships' make members responsible. The Committee | sides; in fact, they did do it, and even penon Public Buildings and Grounds were not estrated his boilers and let out the scalding so lucky in their proposed raid on the Trens- i steam. Yet he went on and captured the sities. He didn't try to reduce the forte, the present Congress will not have a good the Committee of the Whole, which permit- but what he treed to do, and what he did do, record for economy, ted then to report bills for the erection of | was to run by them and capture the cities buildings all over creation. The word agris | they were built to defend. The commander culture also frightened a majority of the vof a fleet of modern tronclads who should be House into allowing that committee to deterred from an attempt to enter our har- Donan issue moght have made an apt quota-Laing in bills for distributing seems and bor simply by the knowledge of the exist-

Hes with banquets at the public expense, and for other similar objects.

A fleet of torpodo heats built on sound general principles could be constructed for However, the country has reason to be a small fraction of the cost of any land forsatisfied with having e-cased from the tifications worthy to be called adequate as clutches of the jobbers. If they had beaten a sole or main reliance. Moreover, while

travagance and plunder would have been plete, these vessels could be ready in a few months.

> The long and short of the matter is, if we are ever to have an efficient system of harbor defence, it must combine land and floating defences, with torpedoes both fixed and movable, all, in time of need, under the general direction of one head. But the jealousies of the army and navy will be a bar to its attainment. The task of keeping out of our harbor the unwieldly ironelads of Europe, with the winds and tides in our favor, and the opportunity of balking their progress by putting out lights and removing buoys, is not one to frighten an engineer.

Our School Houses.

The overcrowding of the public schools of the city has for a half dozen years at least been a frequent and just cause of complaint against the Board of Education. While the school accommodations in the lower part of the island have become greater than the lessening population of the region requires, the neighborhoods further up town which the migration of the inhabitants has thickly settled are insufficiently supplied with school room. Many of the children cannot even get inside of the school houses, and those who are admitted are so crowded together that their health is imperilled.

But this is not the only trouble about our school houses. With few exceptions they are built in deflance of sanitary principles. Their ventilation is defective. They are arranged for the accommodation of a larger number of pupils than experience shows should be brought together in one building. The allowance of cubic space-from 70 to 100 feet per scholar, according to age-is confessedly too small. Their sites have not been selected with a view to the convenience of the parents of the neighborhoods, to their adaptation for such structures, or to their healthful surroundings. School officers have had other ends to serve than the welfare of the children for whom they furnished school houses, and some of these buildings are even absurdly misplaced.

A reform in school building is therefore needed in New York, and some gentlemen have lately undertaken to bring it about. To that end prizes were last year offered for the four best designs for a model public school house to accommodate 800 pupils, and to be creeted on a lot fronting north, of 100 feet front by 100 feet deep, with buildings on each side of it and in its rear, according to | in Piacida, the winner of the Onks three years the usual conditions. A committee of architects and sanitary experts was appointed to examine the designs submitted and select the best. Mere exterior architectural effect was not taken into account. They looked rather at the convenience of interior, the measures for security against fire, the distribution of light, the ventilation and heating, and the drainage

and other sanitary appointments. The designs were carefully examined last month, and the award of prizes has just been made. The successful competitors were from Oakland, Cal., from Boston, from Milwaukee, and from Philadelphia—all at a distance from New York; but the most competent of our own architects probably took no part in the competition.

The conditions imposed were very hard, but they are the conditions under which our city school houses are usually erected. That is, they required the building to be designed for erection in the midst of other structures. entting it off from both light and air. It, however, was to have this superiority over the ordinary New York school house; necommodations for only 850 pupils were to be provided, whereas 1,500 to 2,500 children have been crowded in those buildings.

The limit put to the numbers to be seated by the terms of the competition cannot be even if this precaution is taken, an entirely suitable and healthful school house, accordng to the committee, cannot be built without allowing more space for air and light. They, therefore, while awarding the prizes under the conditions of the offer, express the opinion that to fulfil the requirements of a samitary school building, such a structure must have two adjoining sides freely exposed to light and air, and should not occupy more than haif the lot.

We must hence conclude that the competition has produced no practical result in the way of furnishing a desirable plan for a school building, and one which can unhesttatingly be recommended. The expert committee find that though some of the designs may be as good as the conditions imposed will allow, the end cannot be attained-a proper school house cannot be built-under such conditions. Their report, therefore, leaves the subject as a practical matter about where they found it, though their suggestions as to what they would advise, independently of the competition, are sound enough if they could be carried into effect under existing conditions.

However, a very important subject, and one to which the public needs to have its attention directed, has been brought under discussion by the gentlemen who offered the prizes, and something practical and feasible may result from their commendable efforts.

A Party of Principle.

Finally there has risen up in the country a party which is really a party of principle. The World correspondent also undertakes. We refer to the Young Republicans of Bos-

This is an encouraging sign of progress co-tly than the system of land fortifications. Much as we might prefer BLAINE's first and submarine mines, as a sole reliance, term to Guant's third, yet the Young Republicans are entirely right; neither BEAINE

We are glad these Republicans are young.

The Hon, Richard W. Thompson declines for Governor, probably for a reason similar to that who is prevented JACE from eating his supequire, and we should reach a total of hard | Per. Of course he trumps up a fraudulent reason, namely, a longing for the quiet and repose of private life. He says that he went into the by a sense of duty. This version of the matter may go down with the simple-minded dwellers under the Hom Bighard W. Thompson's fraud-

> Refero Erring Brother Kny's star-route deflerency is nucle up, another deflerency is enolis announced from the Pension Bar amounting to more than five millions. What

In the historical parallels in his eloquent speech before the Democratic Union, Mr. tion from one of Cicciao's prophetic atterances when the Roman republic was on its last legand the start of Casarism was abroad, "No basic," said the old Roman, "can be anticipated from discords among the leading men, ex cept citier universal ruin, or the rule of a conqueror, or a monarchy. There exists at present on unconcented hatred impassed and fastened into the minds of our leading politicians

tunities are caught for mutual injury. Those who are in the second rank watch for the chances of the time. Those who might do better are afraid of the words and designs of their enemies."

The six months' suspension of the certificates of the Captain and second mate of the Arizona will probably not seem severe to those Atlantic voyagers who dread collisions with icebergs. It was in evidence that a proper ookout was not kept at the time of the Arizona's shock. If this sort of neglect is soon repeated, a permanent annual suspension of the certificates of the careless for the teeberg season might have a good effect.

Unless M. DE LESSEPS pushes his Darien project he may soon find one of his countrymen constructing the interoceanie highway without the labor of digging. If M. Daubouks proves himself able to lift a 2,000-ton ship at Argenteuil from the River Seine and take it on rails to another point of the river, he can lift the same ship at Aspinwall and take it by rail across the Isthmus. An American engineer has long advocated such a project, and if M. Dauboung easily carries his ships about in France, M. DE LESSEPS'S costly canal project will fall in favor.

The Rev. Dr. Bevan preached a sermon yesterday on GEORGE WASHINGTON, thus setting an example to native-torn preachers. The more the character and record of WASHINGTON are studied this spring, the less danger there will be of a third term of GRANT.

The plots of Indian spoilation at Washington are working out their autural results on the Kansas border. Finding that Congressmen are intent, under devices of railroad grants. Indian citizenship, ownership of lands in severalty, treaty transfers, territorial governments, and Kansas judicial jurisdiction, to get the Indian Territory away from the red men, the frontiersmen take the hint, and organize armed expeditions so as to have the first chance at squatting and setting up their claims. The men at Washington pretend to be shocked by this conduct, but it only forestalls, in rough frontier fashion, the filibustering and plunder which they wish to legalize.

The betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap now apparently gives Parole third place, with 100 to 8 against him, and 100 to 9 against the six-year olds Midlothian and Briglia. Both the latter have an advantage over Parole in the weights. Parole carrying 126 pounds, whereas Midlothian has but 108 and Briglia only 98. Middothian was a famous horse not long ago. when owned by the Duke of Hamilton. Besides these, Parole has formidable six-year-old rivals ago, and Rosy Cross, also renowned as a threeyear old. The former, however, has to carry 123 pounds; but Rosy Cross gets off with 111. or fifteen less than Parole. Under all the eircumstances. Parole will gain one of the most creditable victories of our day if he should win the great handicap of the Lincoln spring meeting.

Since the Hudson River declined this winter to yield its usual erop of ice, it has been made to do duty in another way by offering itself at an unprecedentedly early date to traffic and travel. In Europe the winter's climate has been reversed; rivers and lakes that few persons living ever saw frozen before have worn thick coats of ice. Were ice cutting as common there as here, they might send us a supply,

Madrid has made the startling discovery of a stock of arms, "consisting of forty-one investigating the matter. Perhaps the investigators will conclude that these weapons were intended for forty-one separate and successive attacks on the King, in case forty should prove

The fluctuations in boat-race betting are lustrated by the fact that while the odds two weeks also were six to four on Cambridge for wore even a week need and now are six to four on Oxford. As the race is nearly a fortnight off. exceeded with safety in a great city; but | there is plenty of time for further fluctuations. especially as the earlier betting was largely founded on theory and hearsny,

An Army Engineer Taken to Took

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I observe by the New Orients press that one of the army engineers accelerated his well by reporting to Congress that the away from the Mississippi. Does West Point teach the militer 'that the depth of the hell contrary the flow of a giver? It has always been considered that it is the incline of the invertewable substitution of the invertewable substitution of the invertewable substitution of the Uninverted River, we say it is flay feet to some process, and immediately below only five or say, will it those from the deep to the sheaf clare. Some would can althous an unink.

WE O Moork, C. E. New Hayrs, March &

Has Mr. Edison been Forestalled?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The above the caption of a communication published in The Scs. March 5, and signed "A." It says that Mr. Edison is riccing a plan for obtaining gold out of the ore already and carted away by minors, and it continues: "Anused and carted away by miners, and it continues: "An other man, a medical chemical payers, has devoted years and means to the matter, and has perfected and patented a thildeen leaf metroment, slample as a plurant chemical interference of the entire that Edison or my other man, choich stend in entire that Edison or my other man, choich stend in entire that the entire of Mrs. Gen. Carter, Who, while twenty-our very are, raised some Fig. 987 in Wait street and obswhere the menuiphles the resultential above. See care that declared the sortices of all modes schools for the entire that are without Solvent or constructed represents that which had allowed constructed represent that which had allowed constructed represent that who had allowed a perfect that are carefully defined the present at mean case of thout Solvent for the entire careful of the interference and the things to be it the take.

New York, March 5.

A Plaint from an Influential Profession. To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: Inasmuch goes 10 inuse up a paper wad, we, the additions and show-makers of Penerylvania, would inside our petition also to that assembly on the importance of pulling slows that only on leather. We rank second to the editors in the last of discardifor his desirate. While the editors re-serve advantiferation in the gravity in order to spec-licity and soul register. We also be influented in positive as there and done we as the Democratic But we get become except an exception of the security. Sur-tron our large estate the Suscending are those excel-tions out they see that we was the Democratic But we get to be the second of the security.

The Prohibition Boom.

the two great postical parties have mononolized public attention, the letter Production porty has been quietly at which. It was managed in 1572, when it is electronal tackets in the or six States received a total of about some constant votes. This was allow the number east for James 6. Birney, the Abolinon candidate for Precident in 1812. The Problems candidate is recorded in 1812 was dames hims of Pennsylvania, Vic. President, John Russilva, Williams to the Probability accounts to warp Green Clay of Kuthork, and Green T. I want of the Latter of the County of the set of the first marries what as a second to be represented the Black and Assembly to the first second to Minuscowa, Coun. March 2.

Mrs. Astur's Detective.

It is said that John Jarob Astor always has a

A Tale Student's Lucky Invention.

The juntor class has a producy, T. P. Osor the application of the towns observable, which te has estable, and for the right of it be his already leven fiered Estables.

Mr. Hayes's Surings.

The allegest President of the United States will relate from the Wine that a will relate from the Wine that a wear point of product. We have not a week of more than \$1.000 per month since he stole the office.

THE WEAKEST OF THE BOOMS.

John Sherman's Efforts to Attent Attention as a Presidential Cangidate.

Washington, March 7 .- John Sherman is busily circulating newspapers and pamphlets to stimulate his Presidential hones. Ben Perley Poore has written a pamphlet of 43 pages, entitled "The Life and Public Services of John Sherman," which is estensibly published by the Sherman Club of Cincinnati. This club has its headquarters in the Corcoran building here. The pamphlet contains a sort of biography of the Sherman family and a grand puff of John's political career. There is one grave omission in the work. No reference is made to the part

in the work. No reference is made to the part which Sherman played in the campaign of 1876, when he visited Louisiana and bolstered up the Beharming Board to fraudulently declare Hayes elected thereby caroing his position as Fraudulent Secretary of the Treasury.

The "Sherman Club" has also purchased the columns of a weekly newspaper here, and a supplement without date has been issued filled with culogies of the Ohio candidate. The supplement contains a defence of Sherman's administration of the Treasury Department. "Some Reasons Why John Sherman Should be Nominated at Calcaga:" Sherman, the Favorite with the Colored Masses of Virginia:" "The Sherman Boom, Its Progress Explained by his Friends;" "Secretary Sherman's Financial Policy," &s.

"The Sherman Boom, its Progress Explained by his Friends;" "Secretary Sherman's Financial Policy," As.

The bealquarters of the organized effort to make John Sherman the Beoublican candidate for the Presidency are in the Corcoran building, opposite the Treasury Department, in this city. The "law office" of Moulton, Johnson & Levy is Mr. Sherman's headquarters, C. W. Moulton, Sherman's brother-in-law, manages the concern and directs the operations of the special agents and other persons in the Government employ who are used to keep the employees in the Custom Houses and internal revenue offices all ve to the importance of making Mr. Sherman an effective candidate. From early in the morning until late at algebt the cierks in the office of Moulton, Johnson & Levy are hard at work writing letters, mailing circulars, and otherwise helping on the Sherman movement. Mr. Moulton came to Washington last November as one of the counsel for the Louisiana Lottery Company. He established his "law office" at that time, and, although not doing any busines of importance in the local courts, has kept a large vierical force busy on the job of manufacturing a candidate for the Presidency. From Mr. Moulton's office, the stabilished has "law office" at that time, and, although not doing any busines of importance in the local courts, has kept a large vierical force busy on the job of manufacturing a candidate for the Presidency. From Mr. Moulton's office, The Sherman anovement is the coidest affair of the season.

Two blocks below the Sherman headquarters.

Season.

Two blocks below the Sherman headquarters a Biatic national cub was established recently. The Sherman boom is absolutely devoid of any enthusiasm here, and the organization is effected solely by the strength of official influ-

The Fitz John Porter Debate Washington, March 6 .- Matt. H. Carpenter spoilt an excellent speech to-day by closing It with a clap-trap allusion to U. S. Grant. Mr. Carpenter is one of the few men in public life to-day whose speeches are interesting and well delivered. His manner and his voice are in good form, and his language flows smoothly. He chose to-day. Saturday, a day that does not bring sight-seers to the Capitol, to address the exception of perhaps ten minutes at the close, his speech was confined to the discussion of the constitutional and legal questions involved in the proposed legislation. A pien for the sucrediness of the Constitution does not command as much respect estiming from Carpenter as a would from some other men, but nevertheless it was not out of pince. There has been and still is, a disposition upon the part of Congress to assume power which the Constitution did not vest in that body. I am sorry to say that I cannot see that the Democratic imports in the two Manses are much better than their Republican produces one much better than their Republican produces constitute and use less concerns which the Democratic indicates the freshing to have Carpenter holds out to-day, among instances of unconstitutional creations, many expensive and useless concerns which the Democratis have imposed upon the country. The pith and point of his argument to-day was that Congress had no power to pardon Fitz John Porter, and the legislation which was proposed was in effect an exercise of the pardoning power. This same ground was of course travelled over hy Senatur Legan in his tirred day, as each against Porter—but still Carpenter could take a subject that had been worn threadbare by loggan and make it appear fresh and interesting. his speech was confined to the discussion of the

large by Logan and make it appear fresh and interesting.

The Bennerats have nothing whatever togain by the debate, which Senator Randonal has persisted in foreing. It may be that they will get out of it without serious loss of prestige, but they will have more discretion that they have ever exhibited before it they do. It does seem to me that about as subject to vindicate, at this interday. Fitz John Porier.

In instending to Carrenter's speech to-day it seemed to me that they aw and logic of the case were both on his side until he came to close, when he deliberately twisted in a strained enlegy of and makeshift append for "the strong"

when he denotately twisted in a strained en-legy of and makeshift appeal for "the strong man." The three days effort of Legan was calculated to stir up the Can electate brigadiers. Currenter's argument to-lay was to draw out Thurra a Buyard, and McDonnid on the legal

There is not lineary and McDomid on the legal points of the pass. Conkiting lies hask grammed to the nurse, with a ferrible pullippe to be imposed the case. Conkiting lies hask grammed to the nurse with a ferrible pullippe to be imposed in any way official that it commits notody in the Treasury Department to the entry of the kinnehed at the Democratic side of the Senate, in which the Democratic side of the Senate, in the hour of the kinnehed at the Democratic side of the Senate, in the hour of the kinnehed at the Democratic side of the Senate of the

years and method goale and more of candidates for the office of Pression of the Probability States manual in your paper, I would suggest the beautiful the Helman D. Helman of the Helman States and Helman States which have been the souther to the surface of the Helman States and the probability any parts or set of positionars. The matrix is also was the was consistent and firm in his opinions of regard to its management.

Hautroom, March 3. TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While

A NEW SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT.

Shall Magater Estirent Monopolies Enter tats Copartace-ship or Combination with the Revenue System of the United States and the Politics of the Treasury Begartment, with Schas Sherman as Chief Engineer?

To the Editics of the Treasury Begartment, with Schas Sherman as Chief Engineer?

To the Editics of the Treasury Begartment, with Schas Sherman as Chief Engineer?

To the Editics of the Treasury Begartment, with Schas Sherman as Chief Engineer?

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To the Edition of a commercial people is the protection of their trade and the fostering of the industries inclient thereto. The first consideration of a tax-ridden State is the safety of its revenue, the certainty of its collection, and the conomy of its disbursements for soicly legal and legitimate purposes. Foreign trade is enriching our country. Railroads are combining to control legislation and absorb the carnings of that industry which is the life-blood of pressority.

Legalized special privileges, corruptly used, paraiyze that individual ambition and exertion upon which the general welfare is founded. The tortuous draining of capital from the industries that support the country is a curse to a people, energetic, cultivated in intellect, and ilbertal in enterprise. Mixing politics with the mancial business of the people and of the Government, to secure individual official preferent, is an unwarrantable abuse, which must end in insufferable corruption and tyranny. The prestitution of great business interests to the promotion of place hunters should be promptly arrested. John A. Logan has interests to the promotion of place hunters should be promptly arrested. John A. Logan has interests to the promotion of place hunters should be promptly arrested. John A. Logan has interested to the produced of the security of the proposed substitute. Mr. H. B. James, Chief of Customs Division, has addressed a letter to William Aldrich, M. C., having in charge Logan's bill in the House, stating his o

the following effect: "The proposed bill will hinder, rather than facilitate, the transportation of goods." The bill directs the Collector at the port of arrival to immediately for--Last month the decree nisi for the Rev. ward the goods to the interior port of destina-Newman Hall's divorce was made sheolute tion, without inspection or appraisement. Mr. -Since 1860 the Pacific Railroad has landed 472 811 passengers in San Francisco, and brought away James, an expert of great experience, says: "It is not, and should not be, the business of -Prince Ouroussoff, Russian Secretary of Collectors of Customs to engage in the forwarding business. The proposed alteration would State, is enunged on a scheme for introducing the Gregorian Calendar into Russia. entall a large amount of expense upon the -Six young women, armed with shot guns, Government by the employment of officers to attend to the forwarding. I cannot recently accompanied as many young men on a rabbit limit to Georgia. No one was hurt. see any valid reason in support of such -Ynere was a bull fight by moonlight in a change." The second section of the proposed bill omits the requirement of the entry now obligatory. Mr. James says: "The requirement of the entry is necessary to the security of the revenue, and should not be omitted." Section third provides for the transportation by common carriers giving bonds for the delivery of the goods to the Government

Campaschy, Mexico, recently, in which it is said that the Governor of the State floured, dispuised as a matador. -Michigan University has 1,397 students, the largest number of any American college. Columbia pays its professors the largest salaries. -"The Pirates of Penzance" were so disorderly in a Cincinnati hotel that the landlord turned there out, and at the theatre they sang so hadly that the at the inland port of destination, and re-lenses the shipper from giving the bonds which -The question of the creation of an interare now required of him. Mr. James objects to national postage stamp is now being examined in France Senate on the Fitz John Porter case. With the | these bonds of transportation companies on the and Belgium. Besides its other advantages, it would be very serviceable for the transmission of small sur ground that it would frequently happen that -The Spanish Government is about to these carriers would have in their possession merchandise in value far in excess of their bonds, and that the bonds would become old, and the securities irresponsible. Besides, these carriers should not be allowed to receive goods in value greater than the penalty of their bonds. The time required to put in new or additional bonds would, of course, delay transportation. construct a line of railway which will open the mining districts of the Asturias. If Spain can only get ten years quiet even her bondholders may begin to have hope. -Signor Denza of the Moncalieri Observain value greater than the penalty of their bonds. The tage required to nut in new or additional bonds would, of course, delay transportation. Mr. James says: "The shipper is a more substantial security for the castoms than the transportation companies," for the reason that his bonds are prepared in advance, and are always commensurate with the duty due the Government. Mr. James, moreover, insists that the transportation companies' bonds should be dispensed with, and each prominent shipper be permitted to give a bond with proper security," ranning, say for six months, to cover all his shirments from the Fast to the West, occurring within that time. This would help the tory points out the coincidence of a shock of earthquak in Lombardy and Piedmont on Feb. 9, with the great activity of Atna the same day, and an eruption of a vol-cano in San Domingo. -In the rooms of Mr. Tremblay, an en-

curity, "running say for six months, to cover all his shipments from the East to the West, occurring within that time. This would help the importing interest, and give the Government a substantial security."

White we approve of the well-founded objections as stated by Mr. James, we regret to find in the concluding paragraph of his letter the following hammage. "You will, however, of course understand that what I say is but an expression of my opinion and is not in any way official, hor is it to be understood as committing the Secretary, or any officer of this department to their correctness."

Is it likely that Mr. James, a subaltern in the Treasury Department, would indite a volunteer letter to Congress thou the subject of a pending bill (which, if passed, John Sherman must exacute without submitting it to his chief? And if he alled so submit, did the Secretary sanction or disapprove? It is more probable that this letter was dictated or suggested by him. The extreme caution with which the writer divests the Secretary of all restons billing, may be extrained.

terms actioned or single-stead by him. The extreme exaction with which the writer divests the Secretary of all restansibility, may be exchange by the belowing extracts from an entiorial it the Chicago Telbiae of Jan. 6, 1880; "M. James concludes his letter with the assume that it is not in any way official that these figures. -A veiled figure entered a sick woman's

sanded the visitor as supernatural, and took the prescribed dose; but it proved to be poison, and her life was barely saved. The poisoner has not been discovered. -Apropos of the admiration of the London Athenmon for a sentence in "Ouida's" new book, "the

beauty that was Athens' and the glory that was Rome's."

-The Duchess of Marlborough lately recoived the following: "Lee, Kent-Madam: I and you a sovereign for those poor, starving people in Irelaid. It is my pocket memey, and my brother's, and Violet's, and

-John Woolery was angry, at Leadville, because his wife's sister. Namne, fild not come home directly from church, and he remarked that she was probably latering with a sweethpart. Mrs. Wolsery has previously suspected him of large in love with Namile, and now also accused him openly. He replied. If any man comes home with her I'd show you whether I now her." A man did accompany her to the door. Woolers shot her, though not totally, and then killed named.

thusia stic numismatist, and at one period a flower painter of note in Paris, were found lately a splendid collection of gold coins, although he had died apparently in deple -A San Francisco thief did not know that he woman whose pocket he tried to pick was the Great American Female Samson, belonging to a circus then it

the city; but he was sure he had made a mistake wher she struck out from the shoulder, knocking him dows like a ten pin hit by the hig hall. -The London Examiner, regretting that Mrs. Lowell's had health will delay her arrival in London until into in the spring, says that" thereby the se cial duties of the Minister-really the most obserous-will be greatly increased. To be a successful Ambassador it is necessary, above all things, to have a successful wife."

SUNBEAMS.

pense with the importers' bonds and take a rail.

-The daughter of Farmer Hawes of Clayin, Contra Costa County, Cal., lost her voice three years ago from diphtheria. She was a devout girl, and prayed or the restoration of her voice. A few days ago, when at prayer meeting, and thus fervently praying, her speech returned to her. At least so says the San Francisco Post.

-In the reign of Louis XIV. France had a population of 19,000,000, England 8,000,000, and Germany 10,000,000. In 1789 France had 26,000,000, England 12,000,000, and Germany 28,000,000. Under Napoleon L France had 20,000,000 and England 10,000,000. A writer in the Blandlique Française sees great danger to France in

room at Grand Rapids, handed her a phial, and said mys-teriously: "That is the boss medicine—take it—it will cure you." Notwithstanding the slang, the woman re-

hues: "'To the clory that was Greece And the grandeur that was Rome," in Poe's . Address to Helen.' "

hope it will give two or three of them a good tack out can English schoolboy's expression. From George Francis Pittar. P. S.-I think it would be best to buy Hath buns, but Vyvyan thinks chocolate."

- The Savage Club of London-a some what similar institution to the Lone here-gave anen-tertainment in behalf of the fried nistress food. The the general mondership that the neptrice beauty shall be able to do something order some play, reche of came a homology position to point of homology Arthor Samurday symposiums, form are always obvious and minimum.

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